

no 1/2

TWELVE
R V L E S
 INTRODUC-
 TING TO THE ART
 of *L A T I N E*.

Composed by *Edmund Rive*,
 Teacher of the Hebrew &c.
 in *London*.



At London printed by *William Jones*.
 1620.

REVIEWS

IN THE ART

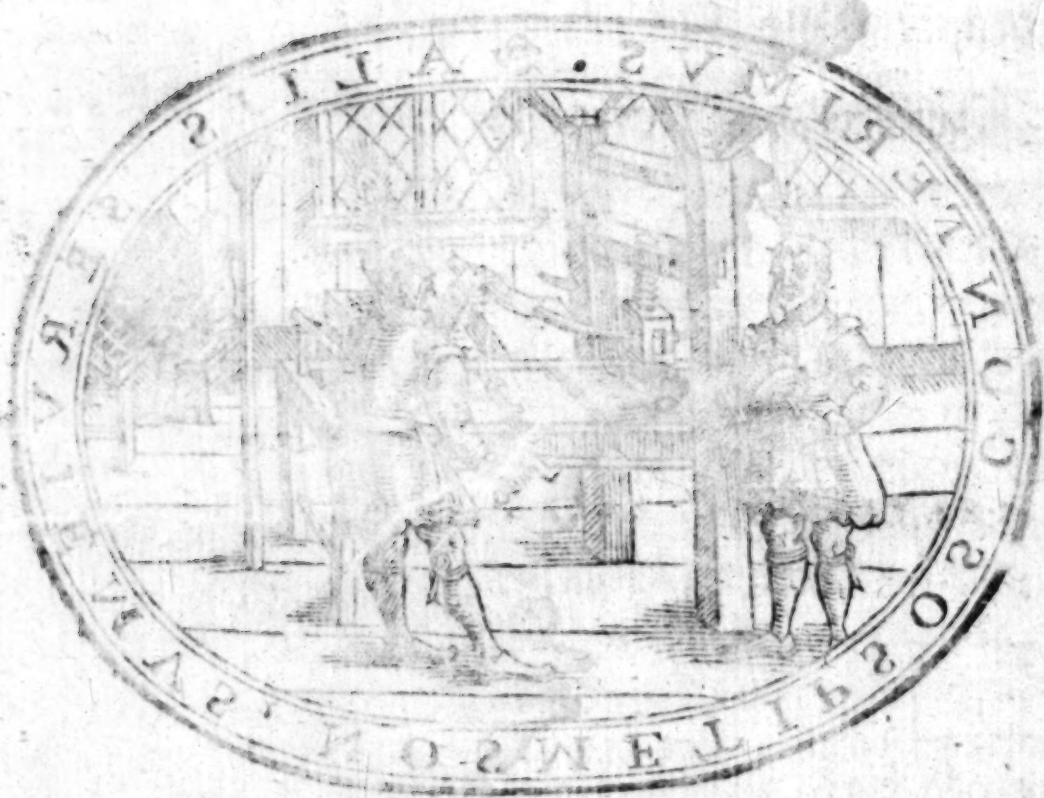
OF PAINTING

OF THE ART

Composed by Edmund Tine

Teacher of the Hebrew &c

in London.



At London printed by William Tine

1760.



Twelue Rules to the Latin.

1. **A** M, but æ, æ, 2. as, ac. am or an, voc. a. 3. es, ac. en, voc. & ab. e or a. 4. e, gen. es, dat. e, ac. en, voc. and ab. e. 5. Familias, after pater, mater, or filius. 6. Filia, nata, dea, mula, equa, anima, and the like, haue dat. and ab. plur in abus. 7. vs, voc. e. 8. ius, of mans proper name, voc in i. likewise filius and genius. 9. deus, voc. Deus, plur. nom. dii, gen. deorum, dat. dijs, ac. deos. 10. os, ac. on, voc. e. but a pollos, gen. o, voc. os. 11. neuters haue nom. ac. and voc. alike, and plurally in a, 12. vis, ravis, tussis, litis, a mussis, charibdis, Thamesis, ac. in im, ab. in i. 13. is, sometimes adiectiue, and moneths names in er or is, and centussis, ab. in i. 14. neuters in al, ar, and e, ab. in i, nom. plur. in ia, gen. in ium. sauing far, hepar, iubar, nectar, gau-
sape. 15. nounes in two consonants, or nom. and gen. euan. gen. plur. in ium. so dis, lis, vis, fal, manes, penates, linter, uter, as, mas, vas vadis, nox, nix, os, ossis, faux, mus, cor. 16. but hyems, princeps, particeps, municeps, forceps, cælebs, cliens, canis, panis, vates, iuuenis, opes, apes, senex, precis, volucris, halcyonis, and nounes in er, haue um, but ales alituum, and bos boum, dat. & ab. bobus or bubus. 17. puring Greekes in is, ac. in n, ab. in i, plur. gen. in ium. 18. not puring, ac. in a. plu. ac. in as. 19. Iesus, ac. um, else u. 20. acus, lacus, ar-

tus, arcus, tribus, ficus, specus, quercus, partus, portus, veru, dat. and ab. ubus. 21. Greeke ma, dat. and ab. plur. in tis. 22. fift, are feminine, sauing dies. 23. Substantiuus occidens, profluens, confluens, are in g. consonans, continens, f. g. contingens, accidens, antecedens, consequens, n. g. appetens, diligens, sitiens, amans, c. g. and animans f. or n. g. ab. in i. Likewise like. 24. supellex, plur. in ia. rastrum, frænum, filum, capistrum, plur. m, and n. coelum, plur. m. nundinum, epulum, balneum, plur. f. and sibilus, iocus, locus, plur. m. and n. 25. nouns in i are invariable, and in u, singularly: and all from three to an hundred. 26. uoctu, natu, iussu, iniussu, promptu, permissu, astu, inficias, are monoptotes. fors forte, spontis sponte, repetendarum repetundis, suppetiæ suppetias, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete, verberis verberere, vicem vice, plus pluris, ingeris iugere, are diptotes: but these foure are whole plurally. precis precem prece, opis opem ope are triptotes, but whole plurally. 27. hordeum, far, forum, mel, mulsu, detrutum, thus, soboles, labes, and all of fift, haue but nom. ac. and voc. plurall: sauing res, species, facie, acies, and dies. 28. laurus, quercus, pinitis, ficus a figge or figtree, lacus, domus, colus, penus, cornus a dog tree, are in Declension second and fourth, some want number, and some redound.

29. Totus, solus, nullus, alter, vter, neuter, and their compounds like vnus: but alius, a, ud. gen. alius, dat. ii. 30. vber plentiful, memor, inops, vetus, pl. neut. in a, gen. in um: but plura. ium. 31. hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius. gen. oris. dat. ori. ac. hunc & hanc orem, & hoc vs. voc. m. and f. or, and n. us. ab. ore vel ori. plur. nom. hi & hæc ores, & hæc ora, gen. orum. dat. oribus.

ribus. 32. comparatiue is made by adding or, to positive i: and superlatiue *issimus*. 33. *into* er, superlatiue addeth *rimus*. 34. *pureus* increaseth by *magis* and *maxime*. 35. *facilis*, *gracilis*, *agilis*, *docilis*, *similis*, *humilis*, change is into *limus*, in superl. 36. of *dico*, *loquor*, *volo*, *facio*, comp. is *entior*, superl. is *entissimus*. 37. *bonus*, *melior*, *optimus*, and others anomall in gram. 38. capable participials and aduerbs are compared also. 39. *ille* like *iste*, but *ipse*, neut. *ipsum*. 40. *quis* vel *qui* as *qui*. 41. nom. *quid*, gen. *cuius*, Dat. *cui*, ac. *quid*, ab. *quo*. 42. *istic*, *istæc*, *istoc* vel *istuc*, ac. *istunc*, *istanc*, *istoc*, vel *istuc*. ab. *istoc*, *istac*, *istoc*. plur. nom. and ac. n. *istæc*, so illic. 43. nom. *hic* *cinne*, *hæccine*, *hoccine*, ac. *hunc* *cinne*, *hanc* *cinne*, *hoccine*. ab. *hoccine*, *haccine*, *hoccine*: plur. nom. and ac. neut. *hæccine*. 44. *ecquis*, *nequis*, *nunquis*, *aliquis*, *siquis*, haue in nom. fem. sing. and in nom. and ac. neut. plur. *qua*. 45. *vestras* and *cuias* like *nostras*: vocatiues are of the second person, and all other words of the third, sauing *ego* and *tu*.

46. Verbs in io of the third, haue difference in the first rootes formation. 47. *eo*, *queo*, *veneo* are peculiarars. 48. the Deponent and commune partake of the actiue. 49. *prosum* afoze e, *assumeth* d. 50. the impersonall passiue hath an imperatiue pretence. 51. the syllable doubled in the perfect tence simple, is not in the compound, sauing in *præcurro*, *excurro*, *repungo*: and in the compounds of *do*, *disco*, *sco* and *posco*. also the syllables doubled in the perfect tence, is not so in the supine. 52. *Vescor* *pastus* sum, *medeor* *medicatus* sum, *liquor* *liquefactus* sum, *reminiscor* *recordatus* sum. 53. *odi*, *cæpi*, *meini*, *noui*, signifie also present-like, & are defectiues like others in gram. 54. *Liquet* hath

hath no p̄terperfect tence. dor, der, for and his fer, are neuer simple. dic, duc, and fac are imperatiues. 55. The subiunctiue often imperatiuely, and then is vconiunctioned. 56. Pariturus, nasciturus, sonaturus, arguiturus, luiturus, eruiturus, noliturus, moriturus, oriturus, olurus, secaturus, affricaturus, retticaturus, tonaturus, iuvaturus, proceed anomally. 57. manifold is composition and deriuation. 58. from itus or ctus of the first, proceedes atio, sauing lectio. 59. but corthence, is regular. 60. p̄nitens, decens, libens, p̄nitendus, pudendus, doe proceed: so others naturall.

61. Nam, quare, ac, ast, atque, et, aut, vel, nec, neque, si, quin, quatenus, sin, seu, siue, ni, nisi, are p̄positiues. 62. quidem, quoque, autem, vero, enim, are subiunctiues. 63. que, ne, ve are enclytickes. 64. ante before in time, circum about place, circa about place or time, circiter about time or number, secundum after or according to, vsque vntill, or well-nye vnto, secus by the way, cum with together. 65. am about, di along, dis asunder, re againe, se apart, con together with, are compositiues: and con afoze a b or well or h, loo- seth n. 66. a and e afoze a consonant, ab afoze a b or well, and so ex comunonly: but abs afoze qu or t. and after x, l, may be omitted. 66. quod that, to the time past or present, and ut that, to the time to come. 67. ambiguous ablatiues in a, and hic here, and ergo for the sake are circumflexed. 68. ambiguous indeclinables are in context grauated, but in end accented. 69. fa in facio compounded is vttered long, and ma in amabo short. 70. a b or well afoze a b or well is short, except in fio, and in the ius, sauing alterius, and sauing e, between double i, in the fist. 71. also a b or well is

(3)

is short afoze a mute with a liquid vnlesse analogy let.
 72. a preterperfect tence & supine dissyllable is long in
 penult, except in fidi, bibi, dedi, scidi, steti, tuli: and in
 quitum, situm, litum, icum, rutum, ratum, satum, datum,
 and ctum of cico. 73. do, with his compounds hath a,
 short. 74. adiectiues in inus producti; except diutinus
 crastinus, pristinus, perendinus, hornotinus, serotinus, o-
 leaginus, faginus, cedrinus, carbasinus, and like materi-
 als. 75. but originall quantity remaineth. 76. vnto
 an hundred, the lesse nūber cardinal first with a copu-
 latue: other wise it is latter euery where. 77. comma
 distinguisheth little, semicolon somewhat more; colon
 most: but period ends. parenthesis interposeth omit-
 tible. interrogatiue asketh, admiratiue wondzeth or
 exclaimeth at, conuinctiue vniteh, diuisiue diuideth,
 and apostrophus pareth.

78. A verbe must be in the same number & person,
 as his nominatiue case is in. 79. an adiectiue must be
 in the same number, case and gender as his substan-
 tiue is in. 80. a relative must be in the same number,
 gender, and person, as his antecedent is in: and the
 relative must be in the nominatiue case vnto the verb
 next after him, if no nominatiue case be between thē.
 81. If a verb, adiectiue, or relative hath before him cou-
 pled supposites, he must be plurall, and agree with the
 worthier. 82. if they be linelesse, the adiectiue or rela-
 tiue must commonly be neuter. 83. also they being
 betweene two supposites may agree with eyther.
 84. Also if they respect but to one matter, they
 must be singular and neuter. 85. but if they to more
 than to one, they must bee plurall. 87. If a no-
 minatiue substantiue bee betweene the relative and
 the Verbe next after him, the Relative must bee
 in

in that case, as the word whereto he is governed will have him to be in. 87. the relative may be substantive vnto the adiectiue after him. 88. nounes interrogatiues and indefinitives follow the rules and nature of the relative. 89. in a question, and to an imperatiue verbe, and because of it or there the nominatiue is transposed. 90. the verbe is principall, which hath afore him neither relative nor coniunction, and is not infinitiue. 91. When quod that, or ut that, may be vsed, they may be left out, and then the next nominatiue following must be in the accusatiue, and the next verb following must be in the infinitiue.

92. An adiectiue having the thing or things substantive to him, may bee put neuterly, the Latine for thing or things not expressed. 93. and an adiectiue being so put, may be substantive to an adiectiue after him. 94. also an adiectiue may be put neuterly without a substantive, when as it hath afore it a preposition, and adverbializeth. 95. also if an adiectiue have a liuelesse substantive, it may be neuter, and his substantive be in the genitiue. 96. if any adiectiue hath not his substantive expressed in Latine, hee substanti- zeth. 97. a substantive vnderstood to an adiectiue, is to be conceived in like case vnto that adiectiue. 98. an adiectiue partitiue as of the gender, as the next substantive after him is. 99. the casuall word begottenly following a verbe or participle, must be the accusatiue case, vnlesse a rule beneath letteth. 100. when the governing word may be well enough vnderstood, it is in latine commonly omitted: Likewise orther such words are. 1. A substantive is not governed of the adiectiue afore him, whereunto hee is substantive,

stantiue, but of some other governing word afore that adiectiue. 2. the latter of two substantiues diuersing, may be in the genitiue; or rather in his adiectiue possessiue, if good sense permitteth.

3. when vnto his, her, or their may be added own, it must be made by suus. 4. when vnto him, her, or them may be added selfe or selues, it must be made by sui. 5. otherwise his, her, or their is by a relatives genitiue. 6. speciall ownity is signified by adding ipsius, solius, vnius, duorum, trium, &c. omnium, plurium, paucorum, cuiusque, and participles presents genitiues referringly. 7. ipse may bee for any person. hic sheweth him by me. iste him by thee. ille him from vs both. also iste for contempt, and ille for eminencie. 8. ille the one, hic the other relatively. 9. alius one, alius another demonstratiuely. 10. et both, et and. vel either, vel or. 11. as, after, talis, is, qualis: after tantus, quantus: after tot, quot: after tam, quam: after adeo, ac: after ita, atque, with potentiall Latine. 12. after an aduerbe of wishing, and dum so, that, or vntill, quoad vntill; quasi, ceu, tanquam, perinde ac si, haud secus ac si, quamuis, licet, si although, qui seeing that, cum although, forasmuch as, or because; ne, an, num, utrum, taken not interrogatiuely; ut that, least not, considering that, must be potentiall Latine. 13. but after donec as long as, dum whiles that, si quis, quando, quandoquidem, quoniam, quippe without qui, ne, an, num, vtrum, nonne, anne interrogatiues; vt after that, as, euen as, or how, must be indicatiue latine. 14. en and ecce shewing, require a nominatiue; but vpbraiding, to an accusatiue. 15. tempori, luci, vesperi may aduerbialize. 16. after aduerbs of quantity, time, or place,

place, & instar and adiectiues of likenes may be a genitive. 17. and aduerbs may gouern such case, as do the nounes or prepositions whence they come. 18. in, signifying on, vpon, towards, against, into or vnto, requires an accusatiue. 19. sub vnto, by or a little afoze to an accusatiue; suber beyond, to an accusatiue, concerning in, or on, to an ablatiue. tenus to an ablatiue singular or plurall, but to a genitiue plurall onely. 20. cum with, is set after ego, tu, sui, and qui. & tenus, versus, pænes and vsque after all. 21. o, to a nominatiue, accusatiue, and vocatiue. heu & pro to a nominatiue or accusatiue, & pro to a vocatiue. hei & veh to a datiu. apage & apagete, & hem to an accusatiue.

22. A casuall word vntokened, after a verbe substantiue. 23. or after a passiue verb of terming. 24. or after a verbe of gesture. 25. or after an infinitiue with a verbe of wishing. 26. or after the word beeing. 27. or after an aduerb of likenes. 28. or after a coniunctio copulatiue, disiectiue, discretiue or exceptiue. 29. or after a substantiue vncapable of of, must be in like case vnto the word afoze it. 30. but a casuall word vnderpending, must be in the ablatiue. 31. a casuall word of the valew must be in the genitiue, and it hath, or may haue the token as afoze it. 32. a casuall word of the property is in the ablatiue or genitiue. 33. a casuall word of price is in the ablatiue, sauing tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, and their compounds. 34. pet valeo may haue an accusatiue. 35. the casuall word signifying part of time is in the ablatiue. 36. but signifying continuall terme of time, is in the accusatiue. 37. if it signifie space betweene place and place, it must be in the accusatiue. 38. if it signifie the measure of height, length, depth, breadth, &c.

vnto

(9)

unto an adiective it must bee in accusative or ablative. 39. a proper name of a comprehended place, having in or at afore it, must bee in the genitive. 40. so humi on the ground, domi in or at home, militiae belli, in or at warre, or warfare. 41. but if it be plural or of the third Declension, it must bee in the Dative or ablative. so ruri vel ruo, in or at the country. 42. and having to afore it, it must be in the accusative: so domum, home or to home: rus, to the country. 43. and having from or by afore it, must bee in the ablative: likewise domus and rus are used. 44. the casuall word of the crime may be in the ablative or genitive. 45. but with vterque, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo, or a superlative, it must be in the ablative onely. 46. also the casuall word signifying the measure of exceeding, or the forme or manner of a thing, after a verbe or noun, must be in the ablative also.

47. of or by, after a participle passive, or adiective in bilis, is token of the dative. 48. but after a verbe passivall is commonly a, and sometimes token of dative. 49. of, after opus and usus need, is token of the ablative. 50. and of, after verbs or adjectives, signifying fulnesse, emptinesse, plenty or wanting, loading or unloading, is of ablative or genitive. 51. likewise after dignus and indignus. 52. but of, after natus, prognatus, satus, creatus, cretus, ortus, editus, generatus, is of the ablative. 53. after pertæsus, is in the accusative. 54. but indoctus & inexpertus require a genitive: and fretus an ablative. 55. of or concerning is de 56. of or from, after verbs of receiving, distance or taking away is a: and sometimes is taken of the Dative.

57. but of, or out of, is e. 58. and of, after dignor, munero, or communico, is of the ablative. 59. and after mereor, is de. 60. To, after a verb or participle of moving unto, is ad. 61. and to, unable to be of, after a substantive is ad. 62. & to, after attinet, pertinet, spectat, is ad also. 63. to, not acquisitively after natus, commodus, incommodus, propensus, utilis, inutilis vehementer, aptus, conduco, confero, is ad. 64. for or to, acquisitively, is of the dative. 65. likewise if for, may be a, or thee, following sum, or any other verb having a dative. 66. but for or unto, following or beginning a speech, must be ad. 67. if for, may be in stead of, or in defence of, it is pro. 68. if for may be by reason of, it is propter or ob. 69. but for, implying the cause. 70. and with implying the instrument or manner of doing, or matter of being, after verbs or adiectives, is of the ablative. 71. in, after desipio, angere, pendeo, discrucior, is token of the genitive. 72. and in, after verbs or adiectives, afore a substantive, wherein is the property or passion, is token of the ablative. 73. likewise when it signifieth not act in a place, or matter. 74. by or than after comparatives, are token of the ablative. 75. adiectives signifying desire, knowledge, remembrance, & contrary to these and adiectives in ax do govern a genitive. 76. adiectives signifying profit likeness, pleasure, submission, relation to any thing, or their contraries, & adiectives compounded with con, do govern a dative. 77. communis, immunis, alienus are construed with a genitive, dative, or ablative preposition d.

78. The substantive after misereor, miseresco, interest, refert, & est it behoueth, skilleth or concerneth, sum signifying to pertaine, or for possession, as satago, is in the genitive. 79. but mine, thine, his owne, our, your, & whose

(11)

whose behalfe; or mee, thee, himselfe, vs, you, whom, after those impersonals, is to be in the ablatiue, feminine, singular. 80. the casual word after reminiscor, obliuiscor, recorder and memini, is in genitiue or accusatiue. 81. but after noceo, parco, fauco, indulgeo, placeo, displiceo, adolor, palpor, blandior, liber, dolet, sufficit, licet, &c. must be in the Datiue. 82. and after verbs betokening to profit or disprofit, to compare, to giue or restore, to promise or pay, to command or shew, to trust, to obey or be against, to threaten, or to be angry with, and their compounds, and after sum, or his compounds except possum, and after verbs compounded with satis, bene, male, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, inter, or præ, answering vnto whom, or to what, must be in the Datiue. 83. but after præco, anteo, præcedo, præuictor, præcurro, præuincio, lædo, studeo, iuvo, &c. may be in the accusatiue. 84. so must it be after exosus and perosus actiues. 85. and the casual word vntokened after the accusatiue with a verbe of asking, teaching, araying, or calling, or with celo, presto, facio, must be in the accusatiue. 86. and the casual word after sono, simulo, oleo, uiuo, must be in the accusatiue. 87. but after tempero moderor, in the Datiue or accusatiue. 88. cōsulo, I ask counsel to to an accusatiue, I giue counsel to a Datiue. 89. ausculto, I hear to an accusatiue, I obey to a Datiue. 90. memini, I mencion, is with de. 91. I conquer to a genitiue, I obtain to an ablatiue. 92. est and suppetit for habeo, require the seeming accusatiue to be nominatiue, and the seeming nominatiue to be Datiue. 93. do tibi literas for to carry the. do ad te literas for to read them. 94. metuo, timeo, formido tibi vel de te, for thy good. but te or a te lest thou hurt me. 95. interdico may haue an ablatiue after a Datiue. 96. the casual word after vtor, abutor, fun-

gor, fruor, lætor, gaudeo with in or at, muto with for or with, nitor, with, on, or in, epulor, vescor, glorior, delector, supersedeo, must be in the ablative. 97. oportet must, to an accusative, licet may, to a dative. 98. a verbe compound importing motion to, oftentimes may haue after him the case, which his preposition requi-
 reth. 99. and a verb compound with a, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, or in, may sometimes haue after him the casuall word with his preposition afore him also. 100. the accusative that may be after a gerund in di, may sometimes be a genitive. 1. an impersonall passive with an ablative and a, signifieth like his active, and this actives nominative, and one verbe or adiective, may at one time gouerne diuers cases.

2. The active infinitiue present tence english, after a substantiue of property, or after cupidus, peritus, certus, quarus, and their compounds, must be gerund in di. 3. which gerund in di, hath sometimes of or in afore it, & then hath participle present tence english. 4. but that infinitiues english after another manner substantiue or adiective must be gerund in dum, with ad afore it. 5. yet after dignus, indignus, contentus and audax, it remaines infinitiue present tence. 6. but shewing reason after a speech, must be in dum, with ad, ob, propter, inter or ante afore it. 7. and the infinitiue passive present tence after dignus, indignus, turpis, foedus, procliuus, facilis, odiosus, mirabilis, optimus, & the like may be in the latter supine, or in the infinitiue passive. 8. but after unlike adiectiues must be the gerund in dum with ad afore it. 9. the participle of the present tence english, with of or with, or for afore it, after a nune adiective must be gerund in do. 10. likewise wheresoeuer it may haue in or by afore it. 11. and if that english
 may

may haue afoze it the english of *a, e, cum, in, or pro*, they are to bee vsed afoze it. 12. and if it begetteth a casuall woꝝd, it may be made to agree with it. 13. likewise may that which might be the gerund in *dum*, with a pꝛeposition afoze it. 14. must or ought vnto a verbe, may be by gerund in *dum*, and the verbe est, in his proper mood & tence, and the doer in the dative. 15. all the gerunds may be vsed passiuely, and yet in the afozesaid gouernment.

16. A casual woꝝd after a substantiue in the beginning of a speech, is to be in the accusatiue. 17. the optatiue mood is sometimes vsed without an aduerb of wishing expressed to it. 18. that which may be vttered in a woꝝd may sometimes be by phrase & sometimes by variation. 19. sense may deriue latine, & may rightly ioyne it, and may discern of it. 20. consonant it to follow vowell, and vowell after consonant, according to the eare, & latines nature: but the verb is to be last in speech, or a polysyllable of long penult. 21. archaismes, varieties, figures, and poeticals are to be obserued. 22. for to construe latine, first I must read the sentence to a ful point, marking al the points & proper names: secondly, I must take first a vocatiue case, if there be any one; or whatsoeuer is in stead of it, and that which depends of it, for to make it plaine: thirdly, I must seek out the pꝛincipall verb, and his nominatiue case, & take first the nominatiue case, or whatsoeuer is in stead of it, & that which hangeth on it, for to make it plaine: then the verbe with the infinitiue mood, or aduerb: & next the accusatiue case, or such case as the verb properly gouerns: lastly, all the other cases in order: as 1. the genitiue; 2. the dative; 3. the ablatiue, according as good sense, and parsing will suffer.

FINIS.